

**2012 Western Black Bear Workshop**  
**Coeur d' Alene, Idaho**  
**May 21-24, 2012**

**Call for Papers**

*“Back to the Basics: the Monitoring and Muddling of Bear Management”*

This is a request for oral presentations related to the biology, behavior, management, and conservation of Black Bears. Complete and submit this form and an abstract by **April 12, 2012** to:

[david.smith@idfg.idaho.gov](mailto:david.smith@idfg.idaho.gov) Please put *WAFWA Black Bear Abstract* in the subject line.

You will receive notification of receipt of your abstract within 1-2 business days. You will receive notification about the selection of your presentation by April 15, 2012 (given early-bird registration).

Please complete and submit the following form:

Name of presenting author:

Mailing address:

City, State/Province, zip code:

Phone number:

Email address:

We especially encourage presentations on the following topics:

- Population Monitoring and Estimation
- Human-Bear Interaction
- Ecology and Behavior
- Brown Bear Research/Management
- Advances in Technology/Technical Notes

Please follow this abstract format:

- Abstract title in **bold**
- Full name of each author, with the name of the presenting author in ALL CAPS
- Include affiliation, city, state/province, and zip code
- Abstract should be no longer than 250 words and must summarize the objectives, methods, results, and conclusions.

**The deadline for submittal of this form and abstract is April 12, 2012!**

# Example Abstract

## EFFECTS OF WOLF PREDATION ON ELK POPULATIONS

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**ABSTRACT:** During FY11, we captured 75 elk including 14 cows, 22 bulls, and 39 calves. Elk were fitted with GPS radio collars and we obtained various measurements and biological samples. We measured rump fat on captured elk either by palpation or a combination of palpation and ultrasonography. Cow elk serum was evaluated for levels of PSPB to determine pregnancy. We extracted a canine tooth from all elk >3.5 years age and teeth were sectioned to determine age. Elk fecal samples were examined to determine the presence of giant liver fluke ova and all were negative. We captured 33 wolves that were fitted with GPS-Argos radio collars. We conducted monitoring flights on a biweekly basis to determine survival status of elk and wolves. We conducted necropsies on 53 elk and 14 wolves. We downloaded location data from GPS collars obtained from dead animals and collars recovered following release. We currently have 32,234 wolf GPS locations, and 154,175 elk GPS locations. We conducted aerial surveys on both study areas during both January and June to measure the spatial distribution and abundance of elk and alternate ungulate prey. We measured snow depth and sinking depth at 5 sites. We continue to populate an Access database with data from captures, monitoring flights, necropsies, and GPS data from collars.

***Key Words***